CROFTER COLONISATION.

SIXTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO CARRY OUT A SCHEME

OF

COLONISATION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

OF

CROFTERS AND COTTARS FROM THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND;

WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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CROFTERS AND COTTARS FROM THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

WE, the undersigned Commissioners appointed under Your Majesty's Sign Manual for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of colonisation in the Dominion of Canada, of crofters and cottars from the Western Highlands, and the islands of Scotland, and from the congested districts of Ireland, desire humbly to submit to Your Majesty the following Report:—

Reports have been received from the agent of the Board in Canada, relating to the settlements at Killarney, in Manitoba, and at Saltcoats, in the North-West Territories, for the year 1894. The former was established in the summer of 1888, prior to the constitution of the Board, and the latter in the spring of 1889, most of the families also being selected before the first meeting of the Board.

Statements are appended containing extracts from the agent's reports (Appendix A.) and statistics (Appendix B.) showing the position of the settlements in 1894, the acreage under various crops, live stock on the farms, and other information.

The Killarney Settlement.

There are 55 homesteads under cultivation in the Killarney Settlement—17 of the settlers are between the ages of 20 and 30; 25 between 30 and 40; 4 between 40 and 50; 7 between 50 and 60; and 1 over 60. Altogether the settlement numbers about 160 persons.

The area under cultivation in 1894 was 2,282½ acres, and the additional area broken and under summer fallow was 1,237½ acres, a total of 3,520 acres. Dividing this area among the 30 families forming the settlement the average is 117 acres per family. It includes 1,065 acres under crop and in summer fallow, on the homesteads of 21 younger members of the various families, an average of about 50 acres each.

The report of the agent of the Board explains the cause of the indifferent crops obtained in 1894. In other parts of the Province the farmers appear to have been more successful with their crops, a higher yield being obtained than in the case of the crofter settlement. The quality of the wheat, although small in quantity, was, with a few exceptions of the best grade.

The settlers have acquired 49 horses, many of which were purchased under chattel mortgages. Some of the oxen and cows originally supplied to the crofters have been

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exchanged by them in their transactions for the purchase of horses and other stock, and only 10 oxen and 4 cows of those originally supplied now remain. The settlers have acquired, in various ways, other stock consisting of 55 oxen, an increase of 31 over 1890; 71 cows, an increase of 46; 44 heifers, 14 steers, and 10 bulls, and 138 pigs. The number of chickens owned by the various families is 1,221. Some of the horses, and horned stock, are encumbered by mortgages, but the larger proportion, especially of the latter, are reported by the agent as belonging to the wives or younger members of the families, and are, therefore, not available for seizure by the creditors of the crofters, in so far as the debts incurred by the heads of the families are concerned.

The families in the settlement have cut 890 tons of hay for the use of the stock in the winter.

The considerable debts owing to storekeepers and implement makers, which have been referred to in previous reports, continue to retard the progress of the settlers, and it is not easy to see how those obligations can be readily met. To storekeepers ,the debts due by the heads of the families amount to $9,072·77, and to implement makers $5,487·28; and, in the cases of younger members of the families, the similar debts incurred amount to $3,257 and $2,571·87 respectively, or a total altogether of $20,388·92. This is a slight decrease as compared with the previous year.

The amount of these debts per family varies considerably, and the settlers in the north-eastern part of the settlement (Nos. 22 to 33) have not incurred nearly as much debt as those nearer Killarney. The former were also able to dispense with the assistance of seed grain, which some years ago was supplied to the other settlers by the municipal authorities.

It is not known how the crofters have been able to obtain so much credit, but it has certainly been a great disadvantage to them, and prejudicial to their interests. The facilities accorded to them, by the local storekeepers and by implement makers, for getting into debt have apparently only been too readily accepted, against the strong advice of the agent of the Board. In consequence, their independence has not developed, and it is feared that they have not exercised proper economy.

Only two explanations of the action of the storekeepers and implement makers, who were urged not to grant credit, seem to be admissible. One is that they expected the crofters would be able to clear off the debts, and the other that the Colonisation Board would sooner or later pay the amounts. As neither of these anticipations have proved correct, the position is that the crofters are burdened with heavy debts, the interest upon which, as well as the payment of the principal, has been, and must continue, a source of embarrassment to them.

That there was no necessity for the debts to be incurred is indicated by the fact that only two of the fourteen heads of families remaining in the Saltcoats Settlement have contracted debts to storekeepers, the amount being $58; and that only 3 families (including the two already mentioned) owe implement makers anything, the obligations being $152·67, or a total of $210·67. The other heads of families have no indebtedness of the kind, and the same remark applies to the nine younger members of the families, who have taken up homesteads.

In addition to the obligations already referred to, the municipal taxes owing by the settlement up to 1893, after deducting $164·04 paid on account, amounted to $1890·71, to which must be added the taxes for 1894. There is also an amount of $1050·95 due to the municipality for seed grain supplied to the crofters in the Lewis portion of the settlement a few years ago.

Thirty-five of the 55 homesteads have been nominally sold by the municipality for taxes, and unless the crofters redeem them before the middle of May next, which they can do on paying the taxes and interest and expenses, it will be necessary for the Board to consider what should be done in order to maintain their security. Most of the crofters promised in 1893 to pay their municipal taxes, but only one has done so. The taxes and interest on the homesteads that have been sold up to 1894 amount to $2,054·16, after deducting sums paid on account amounting to $392. It is right to state that 12 of the crofters have paid their taxes since 1892, when the land was sold, in full, and that others have made payments on account, but that only five of the crofters have paid the arrears. These remarks apply only to the position of the settlement in the municipality of Turtle Mountain. None of the farms in the Argyle municipality have been sold.

The first payment to the Board should have been made, in some instances in November 1892, and in others in November 1893, but except in the case of one settler no money has been paid. No repayments were required for the first four and a half years from the date of settlement, and the payment required from the heads of families for the succeeding eight years amounted to less than 10*s.* per week. The annual instalment payable by the young men is much less. The farms of 160 acres were to be transferred to the crofters at the end of the period.

Every consideration has been shown to the crofters from the commencement. Although they were sent out rather late in the year of 1888, and consequently were not enabled to do as much as they might have done that season had they arrived at Killarney two or three months earlier, they were, however, assisted during the first winter, and the obligations they incurred to storekeepers and others were advanced by the Board to the extent of between 400*l.* and 500*l.* Several of the younger members of the families were also assisted to take up land, in the neighbourhood of the homesteads of the heads of families, and altogether a larger sum was expended upon the settlement than was originally contemplated.

Most of the crofters have obtained work outside their own farms, and in many cases have been assisted by their families. This is shown by their being able to continue on their farms, although not in a position to obtain further credit, and by the horses and stock they have acquired, most of which, as already stated, have been placed in the names of the wives or the younger members of the families.

The causes which have tended to interfere with the progress of the settlement, in addition to the unnecessary indebtedness so recklessly incurred, have been indifferent farming and the unprecedented low prices of agricultural produce. Since the settlement was established, the value of grain has decreased more than 50 per cent. and the price of stock has also fallen off. The prevailing depression in agriculture, existing all over the world, has been felt to a certain extent in Manitoba, and is not confined to the crofters, although their position is less favourable than it would have been, had they shown proper regard for their own interests and for those of the Board.

The Saltcoats Settlement.

Of the 23 settlers at Saltcoats, 8 are between the ages of 20 and 30; 4 between 30 and 40; 7 between 40 and 50; and 4 between 50 and 60. The settlement contains about 90 persons.

They had 272 acres under cultivation in 1894, as compared with 188 in 1890, an average of less than 20 acres for each homestead, and the value of their crops was only $652·20.

They have been disappointed by their non-success in arable farming in previous years, but, in any case, they have hardly done so well as other settlers in the neighbourhood.

The Saltcoats settlers have gone more largely into stock-raising than those of Killarney. Apart from the cattle belonging to the Colonisation Board in the possession of the settlers, they have 9 horses, 198 head of stock, as well as 6 pigs, 7 sheep, 492 chickens, and 46 turkeys. Nine of the settlers have each 10 head of stock and under, the herds of the remaining fourteen ranging from 10 to 21 head each. As at Killarney, most of the stock is stated to belong to the wives or the younger members of the families.

In the matter of indebtedness, the settlers have not been encouraged by the storekeepers or implement makers to run into debt as at Killarney, and, as already pointed out in a previous paragraph, the total indebtedness of the settlement in that respect is only $210·67, divided among three of the families. The agent does not say anything about indebtedness for municipal taxes, so it is presumed that they have either not been charged such taxes, or have paid their debts of that nature.

The first payment of the instalments became due in some cases in November 1893, and in others in 1894, but no payments have as yet been made.

The remarks as to the easy nature of the amounts payable at Killarney, as to extra assistance rendered by the Board to younger members of the families, and as to the effect of the prevailing low prices of produce, apply also in a general way to Saltcoats, where the crops have not been so good as in Southern Manitoba. It may be added also that the settlement is not situated so favourably as Killarney in the matter of the demand for labour, although the crofters have had sources of revenue open to them not available to those at Killarney.

Conclusions.

While the settlements have not prospered to the extent that was expected, and was quite possible, had the settlers availed themselves of the opportunities afforded to them, they ought both to be, and, so far as the Board is concerned, re , self-supporting, although much hampered by the obligations that have been incurred. If the settlers at Killarney could find some means of disposing of their indebtedness other than that to the Board they should be in as good a position, to say the least, as any other farmers in the country; but it cannot be said that the expenditure of any further Imperial funds on the settlement would be justified.

In considering the position of the settlements, the general agricultural depression must however be remembered.

The details of the scheme, arranged before the constitution of the Board, have been found to be fairly satisfactory, but are believed to be capable of amendment, both in the interests of the crofters and of the Board; and the experience that has been obtained will prove to be most valuable in connexion with any further experiments of the kind.

All of which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN.
HORACE PLUNKETT.
CHARLES TUPPER.
JAMES KING.
COLIN SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.
JOHN ROSS OF BLADENSBURG.
JAMES BELL.
THOMAS SKINNER.

J. G. COLMER, Secretary.
April 1895.

APPENDIX A.

I.—Extract from the Report of the Agent of the Board respecting the Killarney Settlement.

I beg to inform you that the reports on the Killarney Settlement have been sent to you, under separate covers, by registered mail.

The various statements have been compiled with the view of showing the fullest possible information, in what is hoped may be found a convenient form for reference. They contain a record of the lien number, name, age, and location of each settler, together with the name and age of each member of the family; also the number of acres under cultivation of wheat, oats, and potatoes, average and yield per acre, market value of the same; also total acres under cultivation, breaking, back-setting, and summer fallow, done during the year; grand total of acres ready for cultivation for the spring of 1895, as well as the live stock on farms, value of improvements, &c. on each homestead, present approximate value of homestead, total approximate value of the Board's security, debts owing, and general remarks.

A comparative statement has been added for the years 1890 and 1894.

From this it will be seen that the total acres brought under the plough in 1890 was 2,279¾, and for 1894, 3,520, an increase of 1,240¼, or an average of 64 acres to each settler. This statement further shows that the total acres under cultivation for 1890 was 1,420¾, and for 1894, 2,282¼, an increase of 861½ acres. In 1890 the acreage under wheat was 1,336¾ acres, with an average yield of over 15 bushels, and in 1894, 1,957 with an average yield of a little over 11 bushels to the acre. In 1890 the acreage under oats was 74 acres, with an average yield of 39 bushels per acre, and in 1894, 298 acres, with an average yield of over 14 bushels to the acre. The number of acres under potatoes in 1890 was 10, with an average yield of 176 bushels to the acre, and in 1894, 27½, an increase of 17½ acres, with an average yield of 183 bushels to the acre.

The low average yield of grain in 1894 is largely owing to the absence of rain in the early part of the season.

The quality of wheat, however, with very few exceptions, was of the best.

The cause of the crofters sowing so small an area of wheat and oats in 1894 is attributed principally to the low prices of grain during the previous year, and to the fact that the settlers are beginning more fully to recognise the necessity of sowing wheat on land previously prepared for the purpose. The summer fallowing (estimated at over 1,000 acres) now ready for the season of 1895 should repay each settler for the forethought and trouble taken.

The average price received by the crofters, for crops, during the season of 1894, was—wheat, 40 cents, oats, 15 cents, and potatoes, 20 cents per bushels.

It will be further observed that in 1890 the crofters had purchased 1 horse, and in 1894 they had in their possession 49, an increase of 48 horses. In 1890 the number of oxen (I.C.B.) were 57, and in 1894, 10, a decrease of 47. Again, in 1890, they had purchased 24 oxen, and in 1894, 55, an increase of 31 head. Cows (I.C.B.) in 1890 numbered 37, and in 1894, 4, a decrease of 33. Cows purchased by the crofters in addition to those supplied by the Board in 1890, numbered 25, and in 1894 this number was increased by 46, making a total of 71 cows. The number of young stock, &c. is as follows:—Heifers, 1890, 50; 1894, 44, a decrease of 6. Steers, 1890, 37; 1894, 14, a decrease of 23. Bulls, 1890, 5; 1894, 10, an increase of 5. Poultry, 1890, 813; 1894, 1,221, an increase of 408. Pigs, 1890, 38; 1894, 138, an increase of 100. The cause of the large decrease in the live stock originally supplied to the crofters is accounted for generally by death amongst the stock.

Municipal Taxes.

As you have already been informed, the lands sold for municipal taxes were purchased on the 17th May, 1893, by the municipality of "Turtle Mountain." The law regarding tax sales, which applies, is briefly as follows The crofters, or the Board, have the right to redeem these lands at any time within two years, from date of sale, upon paying the taxes, cost of advertising and a penalty of 10 per cent., if redeemed within one year from sale and of 20 per cent. if redeemed within two years. The lands were sold under a power enabling municipalities to buy land under section 164 of the Municipal Assessment Act, and further, unless they are redeemed within two years, neither the crofters nor the Board have any claim whatever to the land, or to any purchase money derived from the sale thereof, by the municipality.

General Remarks.

Every crofter in the settlement was personally requested by the agent for the amount due to the Board on account of principal and interest, and their respective replies will be found in the individual reports.

II.—Extract from the Report of the Agent of the Board respecting the Saltcoats Settlement.

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The various statements have been compiled with the view of showing the fullest possible information, in what is hoped may be found a convenient form for reference. They contain a record of the lien number, age, name, and location of each settler, together with the name and age of each member of a family; the number of acres under cultivation of wheat, oats, and potatoes, acreage and yield per acre, market value of the same, total acres under cultivation; breaking, back-setting, and summer fallow done during the year, and grand total of acres ready for cultivation for spring of 1895; as well as the live stock on farms, value of improvements, &c. on each homestead, total approximate value of the Board's security, debts owing, and general remarks.

A comparative statement has been added for the years 1890 and 1894. From this it will be seen that the total acres brought under the plough in 1890 was 188, and for 1894, 272, an increase of 84, or an increase of over 11 acres to each settler. This statement further shows that the total acres under cultivation for 1890 was 129, and for 1894, 121¼, a decrease of 7¾ acres. In 1890 the number of acres under wheat was 47¼, with an average yield of nearly 16½ bushels to the acre, and in 1894, 41 acres, with an average yield of over 11½ bushels to the acre. In 1890 the acreage under oats was 73¾ acres, with an average yield of a little over 23 bushels to the acre, and in 1894, 67 acres, with an average yield of nearly 13 bushels to the acre. The number of acres under potatoes in 1890 was 8½, which yielded 1,480 bushels, and in 1894, 13¼, an increase of 4¾ acres, with a total yield of 1,646 bushels.

The low average yield of grain in 1894 is largely owing to the absence of rain (from the 24th July until harvest time), and to gophers. The quality of the wheat, however, with few exceptions, was of the best.

The cause of the crofters sowing so small an area of wheat and oats (1894) is attributed to the low price of grain during the previous year, and to the fact that the settlers are beginning to recognise the necessity of sowing wheat on land previously prepared for the purpose.

The average price received by the crofters for crops raised during the season of 1894 was, wheat 40, oats 15, and potatoes 20 cents per bushel.

In 1890 the crofters had no horses, while in 1894 they have in their possession 9 horses. In 1890 the number of oxen, I.C.B., were 28, and in 1894, 27, a decrease of one ox. Again, in 1890, they had no other oxen than those supplied to them by the Board, while in 1894 they have 8. Cows, I.C.B., 1890, numbered 19, and in 1894, 31, an increase of 12. Cows purchased by the crofters, in addition to those supplied by the Board, in 1890 numbered 6, and in 1894 this number was increased to 55, an increase of 49 cows. The number of young stock is as follows:—Heifers, 1890, 15; 1894, 67, an increase of 52. Steers, 1890, 14; 1894, 62, an increase of 48. Bulls, 1890, 1; 1894, 6, an increase of 5. Poultry, 1890, 176; 1894, 492, an increase of 316. Pigs, 1890, 0; 1894, 6. Turkeys, 1890, 0; 1894, 46. Sheep, 1890, 0; 1894, 7.

In 1890 the crofters put up 291 tons of hay, and in 1894, 666 tons.

APPENDIX

KILLARNEY

STATEMENT COMPILED FROM INFORMATION CONTAINED

Lien Number.		Names.	Number of Acres under Cultivation of								
			Wheat.			Oats.			Potatoes.		
Heads.	Orbits.		Acres.	Yield.	Value.	Acres.	Yield.	Value.	Acres.	Yield.	Value.
					$ c.			$ c.			$ c.
1	—	William McLeod -	43	430	172 00	7	105	15 75	1	132	26 40
—	34	Malcolm McIver -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	Donald McDonald -	60	720	288 00	19	190	28 50	1	143	28 60
—	54	Samuel Graham -	16	144	57 60	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	John McKay - -	12	144	57 60	—	—	—	1	125	24 60
5	—	Norman Graham -	40	320	128 00	5	60	9 00	1	104	20 80
—	35	William McLeod -	50	700	280 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	John Nicholson -	80	800	320 00	30	360	54 00	1	127	25 40
—	36	John MacLean -	30	240	96 00	—	—	—	1	100	20 00
—	56	Murdo McLeod -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	John Campbell -	50	600	240 00	10	139	19 50	½	67	13 40
—	37	Angus Graham -	40	400	160 00	6	138	20 70	½	72	14 40
8	—	John McKenzie -	40	320	128 00	8	120	18 00	1	107	21 40
9	—	John McLeod -	14	140	56 00	—	—	—	1	123	24 60
—	39	William MacLeod -	20	200	80 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	40	John MacLeod - -	60	780	312 00	5	60	9 00	—	—	—
—	57	Lewis MacLeod -	10	120	48 00	5	60	9 00	—	—	—
10	—	Kenneth McAuley -	36	360	144 00	6	90	13 50	½	73	14 60
—	53	John McAuley - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	73	Neil Munro -	20	240	96 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	Angus McDonald -	50	500	200 00	15	210	31 50	½	69	13 80
—	58	John McKenzie -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	Angus McLeod -	30	300	120 00	—	—	—	½	71	14 20
—	41	Donald McLeod -	40	320	128 00	10	190	28 50	—	—	—
14	—	John Morrison - -	60	600	240 00	5	65	9 75	½	59	11 80
—	59	Murdo Morrison -	40	440	176 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	John Graham - -	26	364	145 60	6	120	18 00	½	61	12 20
—	60	John Graham - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	Allen McLeod - -	40	480	192 00	10	150	22 50	1	92	18 40
—	42	Murdo Stewart - -	50	600	240 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	John G. McKenzie -	40	400	160 00	10	150	22 50	1	104	20 80
—	43	Donald McKenzie -	40	480	192 00	10	150	22 50	—	—	—
—	61	Kenneth McLeod -	20	240	96 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	William McDonald -	10	120	48 00	3	45	6 75	½	67	13 40
—	44	Donald Murray -	50	550	220 00	—	—	—	1	99	19 80
—	55	Alexander McDonald	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

B.

CROFTERS.

IN THE INDIVIDUAL CROFTERS' REPORTS, 1894.

Grand Total of Acres under Cultivation.	Breaking, Back-setting, Summer Fallow, 1894.	Grand Total for 1895.	Live Stock on each Homestead.										Tons of Hay cut.	Remarks.
			Horses.	Oxen, I.C.B.	Oxen.	Cows, I.C.B.	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.	Poultry.	Pigs.		
51	45	96	1	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	33	2	17	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Abandoned.
80	12	92	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	51	5	25	
16	24	40	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
13	30	43	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	70	5	25	
46	24	70	—	—	3	—	1	4	—	—	81	2	25	
50	20	70	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	20	
111	39	150	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	110	10	35	
31	19	50	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	55	2	15	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
60½	14½	75	—	2	1	—	3	2	—	1	15	4	19	
46½	24½	71	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	18	4	25	
49	21	70	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	35	2	25	
15	30	45	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	32	4	25	
20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65	5	70	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	20	
15	40	55	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	—	—	
42½	42½	85	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	40	3	20	
—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	20	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65½	24½	90	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	35	16	22	
—	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30½	29½	60	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	40	—	20	
50	15	65	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	35	
65½	20½	86	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	15	—	15	
40	15	55	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	
32½	25½	58	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	60	1	12	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
51	24	75	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	
50	25	75	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	
51	19	70	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	18	
50	—	50	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	15	
20	30	50	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
13½	49½	63	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	19	—	20	
51	14	65	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	22	—	21	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Abandoned.

APPENDIX

Lien Number. Heads.	Lien Number. Others.	Names.	Number of Acres under Cultivation of — Wheat. Acres.	Wheat. Yield	Wheat. Value.	Oats. Acres.	Oats. Yield.	Oats. Value.	Potatoes. Acres.	Potatoes. Yield.	Potatoes. Value.
					$ c.			$ c.			$ c.
19	—	Murdo Graham -	40	360	144 00	5	60	9 00	1	105	21 00
21	—	Norman McKenzie -	30	420	168 00	5	70	10 50	1	107	21 40
—	45	William McKenzie -	35	350	140 00	5	60	9 00	½	67	13 40
—	62	James McIver - -	10	100	40 00	—	—	—	1	90	18 00
22	—	John McDonald -	40	480	192 00	5	60	9 00	¼	53	10 60
—	46	Norman McDonald -	20	240	96 00	-	—	—	1	98	19 60
—	64	Duncan McDonald -	20	240	96 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	John McDonald -	50	600	240 00	5	75	11 25	½	63	12 60
24	—	Angus McLeod -	60	720	288 00	10	150	22 50	⅓	61	12 20
25	—	Angus Morrison -	50	600	240 00	8	120	18 00	½	53	10 60
26	—	Donald McKinnon -	45	540	216 00	20	300	45 00	¼	70	14 00
—	67	Catherine McKinnon -	50	600	240 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	Donald Stewart -	70	840	336 00	5	75	11 25	1	123	24 60
28	—	Ronald McKay -	80	960	384 00	20	300	45 00	1	100	20 00
29	—	Dugal McKenzie -	40	480	192 00	10	150	22 50	1	117	23 40
30	—	Roderick McKay -	40	480	192 00	10	150	22 50	⅓	71	14 20
31	—	Bannatyne McKinnon	45	540	216 00	10	150	22 50	⅓	62	12 40
32	—	Kenneth McLeod -	50	350	140 00	10	150	22 50	⅓	63	12 60
33	—	John Fraser - -	65	845	338 00	—	—	—	1	111	22 20
			1,957	21,797	$8,718 80	298	4,263	$639 45	27½	3,207	$641 40

RECAPITU-

KILLARNEY

1890 AND

Assisted Settlers, 1890 = 70. " " 1894 = 55.	Wheat. Acres.	Wheat. Yield.	Oats. Acres.	Oats. Yield.	Potatoes. Acres.	Potatoes. Yield.	Total Acres under Cultivation.	Breaking, Backsett, Summer Fallow.	Grand Total.
For year 1894 - - -	1,957	21,797	298	4,263	27½	3,207	2,282½	1,237½	3,520
" 1890 - - -	1,336¾	20,324	74	2,168	10	1,761	1,420¾	859	2,279¾
Increase - -	620¼	1,473	224	2,095	17½	1,446	861¾	578½	1,240¼
Decrease - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

atoes.	
ld.	Value.
	$ c.
05	21 00
07	21 40
67	13 40
90	18 00
53	10 60
98	19 60
-	—
63	12 60
61	12 20
53	10 60
70	14 00
-	—
23	24 60
00	20 00
17	23 40
71	14 20
62	12 40
63	12 60
11	22 20
07	$641 40

ECAPITU-

ILLARNEY

1890 AND

ing, ett, mer w.	Grand Total.
37½	3,520
9	2,279¾
8½	1,240¼
-	—

B.—*continued.*

Grand Total of Acres under Cultivation.	Breaking, Back-setting, Summer Fallow, 1894.	Grand Total for 1895.	Live Stock on each Homestead.										Tons of Hay cut.	Remarks.
			Horses.	Oxen, I.C.B.	Oxen.	Cows, I.C.B.	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.	Poultry.	Pigs.		
46	24	70	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	1	23	5	26	
36	40	76	—	2	2	1	2	2	—	1	27	3	15	
40½	24½	65	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	20	1	10	
11	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	
45½	24½	70	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	34	—	20	
21	19	40	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	10	
20	—	20	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	
55½	14½	70	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	15	4	22	
70½	29½	100	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	1	40	7	15	
58½	36½	95	1	2	—	—	5	1	2	—	30	9	25	
65½	4½	70	3	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	36	10	20	
50	20	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
76	44	120	6	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	10	—	25	
101	14	115	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	40	6	27	
51	10	61	2	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	10	2	40	
50½	38½	89	5	2	—	—	4	2	1	—	67	7	25	
55½	59½	115	3	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	47	14	30	
60½	24½	85	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	70	7	17	
66	24	90	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	
2,282¼	1,237½	3,520	49	10	55	4	71	44	14	10	1,221	138	890	

LATION.

CROFTERS.

1894.

Live Stock on Homesteads.										Tons of Hay cut.	Remarks.
Horses.	Oxen, I.C.B.	Oxen.	Cows, I.C.B.	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.	Poultry.	Pigs.		
49	10	55	4	71	44	14	10	1,221	138	890	
1	57	24	37	25	50	37	5	813	38	518	
48	—	31	—	46	—	—	5	408	100	372	
—	47	—	33	—	6	23	—	—	—	—	

G. B. BORRADAILE,

Agent of the Board in Canada

APPENDIX

SALTCOATS

1894.

Lien Number.		Names.	Number of Acres under Cultivation, &c. of								
			Wheat.			Oats.			Potatoes.		
Heads.	Others.		Acres.	Yield.	Value.	Acres.	Yield.	Value.	Acres.	Yield.	Value.
					$ c.			$ c.			$ c.
—	54	Donald McKay -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	95	Neil McKay - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	Donald Morrison -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	103	20 60
11	—	Charles Docherty -	—	—	—	20	180	27 00	1	143	28 60
—	58	John Docherty -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	Alexander McDonald	—	—	—	—	—	—	½	72	14 40
25	—	Donald McDonald -	—	—	—	—	—	—	¼	71	14 20
28	—	Robert McKay -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	104	20 80
31	—	Donald Morrison -	2	24	9 60	2	32	4 80	1	131	26 20
32	—	John McKay -	5	60	24 00	8	128	19 20	¼	69	13 80
—	74	Malcolm McKay -	5	50	20 00	8	120	19 20	½	72	14 40
35	—	Peter Morrison -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	127	25 40
36	—	Donald McDonald -	—	—	—	—	—	—	⅓	61	12 20
—	77	Alexander McDonald	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	96	Mary McDonald -	—	—	—	6	72	10 80	¾	38	7 60
37	—	Roderick McKay -	—	—	—	9	144	21 60	1	116	23 20
—	78	Angus McKay -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	75	15 00
39	—	Ewen McKay -	20	240	96 00	10	120	18 00	1	98	19 60
40	—	Neil McSween -	4	48	19 20	4	64	9 60	1	107	21 40
43	—	Archibald Ferguson -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	187	37 40
47	—	John McIver - -	5	60	24 00	—	—	—	½	72	14 40
—	85	John McIver - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	88	Donald McIver -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	9	= 23 settlers.	41	482	192 80	67	868	130 20	13¼	1,646	329 20

RECAPITU-

SALTCOATS

1890 AND

Homesteads for	Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres under Cultivation.	Breaking, Backsett, Summer Fallow.	Grand Total.
	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.			
Year 1894, settlers 23 - -	41	482	67	868	13¼	1,646	121¼	150¾	272
„ 1890, „ „ - -	47¼	778	73¼	1,700	8⅓	1,480	129	59	188
Increase - -	—	—	—	—	4⅞	166	—	91¾	84
Decrease - -	6¼	296	6¼	832	—	—	7¾	—	—

B.—*continued.*

CROFTERS.

1894.

Grand Total of Acres under Cultivation.	Breaking, Backsetting, Summer Fallow.	Grand Total for 1895.	Live Stock on Homesteads. Horses.	Oxen, I.C.B.	Oxen, private.	Cows, I.C.B.	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.	Chickens.	Turkeys.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Tons of Hay cut.	Improvements, &c. on Homesteads. Houses.	Additions.	Granary.	Stables.	Wells.	Waggons.	Ploughs.	Stoves.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	10	10	—	2	—	2	1	4	—	—	23	—	—	—	23	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
1	—	1	—	1	2	3	4	7	8	—	31	—	—	—	41	1	—	—	2	1	½	1	1
21	29	50	3	—	—	—	5	4	4	1	47	18	4	—	101	1	2	1	1	1	½	1	1
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
½	—	½	—	—	2	1	4	2	—	1	30	4	1	—	40	1	1	—	2	2	½	1	1
½	1½	2	1	1	—	3	5	5	6	1	32	5	—	—	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	2	4	—	20	—	—	—	32	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
5	—	5	1	—	2	2	3	3	2	—	23	—	—	—	31	1	—	1	1	1	½	1	1
13½	5½	19	—	2	—	1	2	2	2	—	27	5	—	—	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13½	5½	19	1	2	—	1	2	4	1	—	17	—	—	—	23	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
1	19	20	—	2	—	2	3	3	6	—	40	—	—	—	23	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
½	—	½	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	1
—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	30	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
6¼	3¾	10	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	1	33	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	1	—	½	—	—
10	—	10	1	2	—	2	1	2	3	—	45	—	—	—	27	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
1	10	11	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	10	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
31	5	36	—	2	—	1	2	2	1	—	43	14	—	—	23	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	1
9	6	15	—	2	—	3	5	4	6	—	15	—	—	—	55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	31	32	1	1	1	1	4	6	2	1	29	—	1	7	41	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	1
5½	4½	10	1	2	—	2	3	3	7	—	27	—	—	—	16	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
—	10	10	—	1	—	1	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
121¼	150¾	272	9	27	8	31	55	67	62	6	492	46	6	7	666	21	13	9	20	15	17	20	20

LATION.

CROFTERS.

1894.

Live Stock on Homesteads. Horses.	Oxen, I.C.B.	Oxen.	Cows, I.C.B.	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.	Chickens.	Turkeys.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Tons of Hay cut.
9	27	8	31	55	67	62	6	492	46	6	7	666
—	28	—	19	6	15	14	1	176	—	—	—	290
9	—	8	12	49	52	48	5	316	46	6	7	376
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

G. B. Borradaile,
Agent of the Board in Canada.